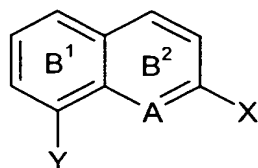


**THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION  
OF ANNEXES TO THE INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY  
EXAMINATION REPORT (ARTICLE 34):**

Amended Sheets (Pages 22-27)

We claim:-

1. The use of compounds of the general formula I

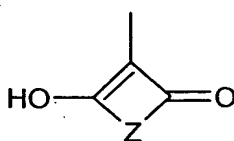


I

where

A is =N- or =CH-;

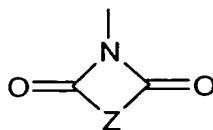
X when A is =N- is methyl or a radical of the formula IIa



IIa

or when A is =CH- is an R radical;

Y is an R radical or a radical of the formula IIb



IIb

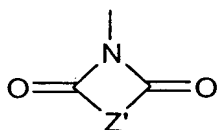
with either X being a radical of the formula IIa or Y being a radical of the formula IIb;

R is hydrogen, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -SO<sub>3</sub>H, -SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> Me<sup>+</sup>, -SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> N<sup>+</sup>R<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>, -CH<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>, -CH<sub>2</sub>R<sup>5</sup>, -COOH, -COO<sup>-</sup> N<sup>+</sup>R<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, -COOR<sup>6</sup> or -COR<sup>6</sup>;

R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are each independently hydrogen; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>22</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>22</sub>-alkenyl whose carbon chain may in either case be interrupted by one or more -O-, -S-, -NR<sup>7</sup>-, -CO- or -SO<sub>2</sub>- moieties and/or which may be substituted by one or more of hydroxyl, halogen, aryl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy and

acetyl; C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkyl whose carbon skeleton may be interrupted by one or more -O-, -S-, -NR<sup>7</sup>- or -CO- moieties and/or which may be substituted by one or more of hydroxyl, halogen, aryl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy and acetyl; hydroabietyl, abietyl or aryl; R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> or R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> may combine to form a 5- to 7-membered cyclic radical which comprises the nitrogen atom and may comprise further hetero atoms;

R<sup>5</sup> is a radical of the formula IIb'



IIb'

R<sup>6</sup> is one of the R<sup>1</sup> alkyl radicals;

R<sup>7</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

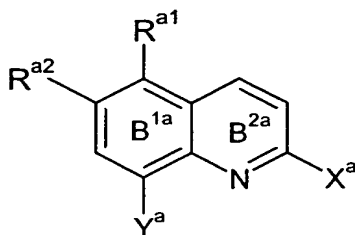
Me is an alkali metal ion;

Z and Z' are each independently arylene which may be substituted by one or more of halogen, -SO<sub>3</sub>H, -SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> Me<sup>+</sup>, -SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> N<sup>+</sup>R<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-alkyl, and

the rings B<sup>1</sup> and B<sup>2</sup> may each be independently additionally substituted by one or more identical or different R radicals other than hydrogen,

as crystallization modifiers for organic pigments.

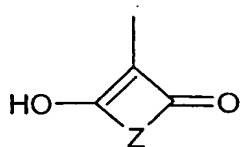
2. The use according to claim 1, utilizing compounds of the formula Ia



Ia

where

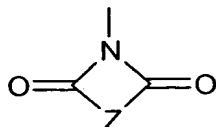
X<sup>a</sup> is methyl or a radical of formula IIa



IIa

$Y^a$  is hydrogen, halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or a radical of the formula IIb

5



IIb

with either  $X^a$  being a radical of the formula IIa or  $Y^a$  being a radical of the formula IIb;

10

$R^{a1}$ ,  $R^{a2}$  are each hydrogen, halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or a D radical, although  $R^{a1}$  can be a D radical only when X is methyl and  $R^{a2}$  can be a D radical only when X is a radical of the formula IIa;

15

D is  $-SO_3H$ ,  $-SO_3^- Me^+$ ,  $-SO_3^- N^+R^1R^2R^3R^4$ ,  $-SO_2NR^1R^2$  or  $-CH_2NR^1R^2$ ;

$R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are each independently hydrogen;  $C_1$ - $C_{22}$ -alkyl or  $C_2$ - $C_{22}$ -alkenyl whose carbon chain may in each case be interrupted by one or more -O- or  $-NR^7$ - moieties; hydroabietyl, abietyl or aryl;

20

Me is an alkali metal ion;

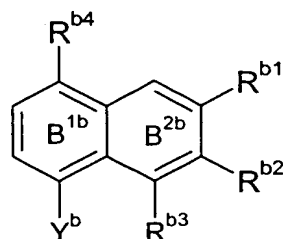
Z is arylene which may be substituted by one or more of halogen,  $-SO_3H$ ,  $-SO_3^- Me^+$ ,  $-SO_3^- N^+R^1R^2R^3R^4$  and  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ -alkyl, and

25

the rings  $B^{1a}$  and  $B^{2a}$  may each be independently additionally substituted by halogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl at different positions than  $R^{a1}$  and  $R^{a2}$ .

3. The use according to claim 1, utilizing compounds of the formula Ib

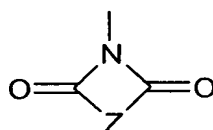
25



Ib

where

5  $Y^b$  is a radical of the formula IIb



IIb

10  $R^{b1}$ ,  $R^{b2}$ ,  $R^{b3}$  and  $R^{b4}$  are each hydrogen, halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or a D radical, although only one of  $R^{b1}$ ,  $R^{b2}$ ,  $R^{b3}$  and  $R^{b4}$  can be a D radical;

D is  $-SO_3H$ ,  $-SO_3^- Me^+$ ,  $-SO_3^- N^+R^1R^2R^3R^4$ ,  $-SO_2NR^1R^2$  or  $-CH_2NR^1R^2$ ;

15  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are each independently hydrogen;  $C_1$ - $C_{22}$ -alkyl or  $C_2$ - $C_{22}$ -alkenyl whose carbon chain may in each case be interrupted by one or more -O- or - $NR^7$ - moieties; dehydroabietyl or aryl;

Me is an alkali metal ion;

20 Z is arylene which may be substituted by one or more of halogen,  $-SO_3H$ ,  $-SO_3^- Me^+$ ,  $-SO_3^- N^+R^1R^2R^3R^4$  and  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ -alkyl, and

the rings  $B^{1b}$  and  $B^{2b}$  may each be independently additionally substituted by halogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl at different positions than  $R^{b1}$  to  $R^{b4}$ .

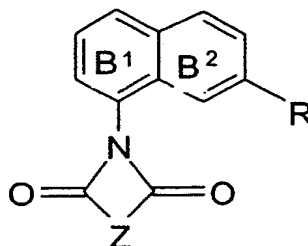
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4. A process for converting a crude organic pigment into a finely divided pigmentary form, which comprises finishing said crude pigment in the presence of one or more compounds of the formula I according to claim 1.

30 5. The process according to claim 4 wherein said crude organic pigment is subjected to a grinding and/or a recrystallization from organic or aqueous organic solvent in the presence of one or more compounds of the formula I.

25

6. The process according to claim 4 or 5 wherein said crude organic pigment is synthesized in the presence of one or more compounds of the formula I.
- 5 7. The process according to any of claims 4 to 6 wherein said crude organic pigment and the compound of the formula I are concurrently synthesized in situ and the mixture produced is finished.
8. The process according to any of claims 4 to 7 wherein said crude organic pigment is a quinophthalone.
- 10 9. Pigment preparations comprising
- 15 A) at least one organic pigment, and
- B) at least one compound of the formula I as per claim 1.
10. The pigment preparations according to claim 9 wherein said at least one organic pigment (A) comprises a quinophthalone pigment.
- 20 11. Compounds of the general formula I'

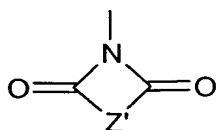


where

- 25 R is hydrogen, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -SO<sub>3</sub>H, -SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> Me<sup>+</sup>, -SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> N<sup>+</sup>R<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>, -CH<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>, -CH<sub>2</sub>R<sup>5</sup>, -COOH, -COO<sup>-</sup> N<sup>+</sup>R<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, -COOR<sup>6</sup> or -COR<sup>6</sup>;
- 30 R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are each independently hydrogen; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>22</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>22</sub>-alkenyl whose carbon chain may in either case be interrupted by one or more -O-, -S-, -NR<sup>7</sup>-, -CO- or -SO<sub>2</sub>- moieties and/or which may be substituted by one or more of hydroxyl, halogen, aryl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy and

acetyl; C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkyl whose carbon skeleton may be interrupted by one or more -O-, -S-, -NR<sup>7</sup>- or -CO- moieties and/or which may be substituted by one or more of hydroxyl, halogen, aryl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy and acetyl; hydroabietyl, abietyl or aryl; R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> or R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> may combine to form a 5- to 7-membered cyclic radical which comprises the nitrogen atom and may comprise further hetero atoms;

R<sup>5</sup> is a radical of the formula IIb'



IIb'

R<sup>6</sup> is one of the R<sup>1</sup> alkyl radicals;

R<sup>7</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

Me is an alkali metal ion;

Z and Z' are each independently arylene which may be substituted by one or more of halogen, -SO<sub>3</sub>H, -SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> Me<sup>+</sup>, -SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> N<sup>+</sup>R<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>R<sup>4</sup> and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-alkyl, and

the rings B<sup>1</sup> and B<sup>2</sup> may each be independently additionally substituted by one or more identical or different R radicals other than hydrogen with the proviso that when A is =CH-, at least one of the two rings is substituted by at least one R radical other than hydrogen.